

## VII.—Remarks on some Fishes from the River Amazons in the British Museum. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A COLLECTION of fishes made by Mr. Bartlett, junr., on the Upper Amazons, and acquired for the British Museum, contained, besides numerous examples of described species, a few which appear to be new to science\*. It afforded me also the opportunity of comparing the true *Prochilodus nigricans* of Agassiz with its congener from the Essequibo River (cfr. Fish. v. p. 295). They prove to be specifically distinct, the species from the Amazons having somewhat smaller scales, viz. L. lat. 48. L. transv. 10/9. The height of the body is one-third of the total length (without caudal). The name *nigricans* must be retained for the Amazons species, whilst the Essequibo fish is most probably identical with *P. rubrotæniatus* (Schomb.).

*Tetragonopterus Bartlettii*, n. sp.

D. 11. A. 31. L. lat. 39. L. transv. 8/7.

The height of the body is contained twice and three-fourths in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and two-thirds. Interorbital space convex, its width being scarcely more than the diameter of the eye, which is one-third of the length of the head. The upper profile of the head is very slightly concave. The maxillary extends a little behind the vertical from the front margin of the orbit. The origin of the dorsal fin is immediately behind the base of the ventrals. Pectoral extending beyond the base of the ventrals, nearly to the vertical from the origin of the dorsal. Humeral and caudal spots distinct; body without silvery band. One of the specimens has a broad oblique dark band across the middle of the dorsal fin.

Two specimens, 4 inches long, were in the collection.

*Cynodon pectoralis*, n. sp.

This species is closely allied to *C. scombroides*, but has a greater number of rays in the anal fin, and a much longer and larger pectoral fin.

D. 13. A. 48. P. 19. V. 10.

The height of the body is two-sevenths of the total length (with the caudal), the length of the head nearly one-fifth. Scales very small, those of the lateral line about twice the size

\* I observe, in a letter of Prof. Agassiz, addressed to and published by M. Milne-Edwards, that a new genus of freshwater *Belonidæ* from the Amazons is mentioned. I suppose this to be the same fish which was discovered by Mr. Bates some fifteen years ago, and is described in the 'Catal. Fish.' vi. p. 256, as *Potamorrhaphis (Belone) tæniata*.

of the others. Dorsal fin above the middle of the interspace between the root of the ventral and anal, somewhat nearer to the latter. Anal low, scaly, anterior rays imbedded in fat. Caudal short, rounded. The pectoral extends somewhat beyond (in *C. scombroides* not quite to) the vertical from the origin of the dorsal, its length being one-third of the total without caudal (in *C. scombroides* rather less than two-sevenths). Ventrals well developed. A small black spot on the root of the lower pectoral rays. The humeral spot and one on the adipose fin are present, as in *C. scombroides*.

Seven inches long.

VIII.—On the Fossils contained in a Lower Greensand Deposit of Phosphatic Nodules in Bedfordshire. By J. F. WALKER, F.C.S., Sid. Suss. College, Cambridge.

THE increasing demand for phosphatic manure has led to the opening, a short time since, of new workings for the extraction of nodules containing earthy phosphates, near Sandy, in Bedfordshire. A short account of this deposit was communicated by the Rev. P. B. Brodie to the 'Geological Magazine,' and published in that journal for April last. The deposit is referred to the Lower Greensand; but nearly all the fossils contained in it have been derived from the wreck of preexisting formations. Mr. Brodie mentions an imperfect cast of a species of *Rhynchonella* as the only fossil of animal origin observed by him which appeared to belong to the bed; I have obtained a species of *Corbis*, nearly allied to *Corbis corrugata*, Sby. of the Lower Greensand of the southern counties, and have seen a species of *Terebratula*, both presenting precisely the aspect of Lower Greensand fossils, and exhibiting no traces of having been rolled.

Of the introduced fossils, the greater part appear to have been derived from the Kimmeridge Clay. Among these are casts of the interior of species of *Cardium* and of two other bivalves, and of a large *Pleurotomaria*, much worn,—several fragments of the dorsal spines of *Asteracanthus ornatissimus* and a small portion of a spine of *Hybodus*,—numerous palatal teeth of *Sphærodus gigas*, and a single curved palatal tooth of *Pycnodus*. Several teeth of *Pliosaurus* and some teeth of apparently crocodilian character also occur.

The Oxford Clay has furnished four species of *Ammonites*, and a phragmocone of a Belemnite; and several vertebræ and teeth of *Ichthyosaurus* and *Pliosaurus* are also probably derived from this formation.

But the most interesting point that I have ascertained with re-